Library

HEALTH
A 21 OCT
C.R.
23

ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1960

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIB.

Town Hall,
ROYTON,
Lancs.

ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council, 1960-61

Councillor T. Buckley, J.P.

Health Committee, 1960-61

Councillor W. E. Critchley, Chairman
Councillor J. Williamson, J.P., Vice-Chairman
Councillor W. Shaw
Councillor W. Monks
Councillor W. A. Hilton
Councillor G. Sherratt
Councillor T. Buckley, J.P.
Councillor G. L. Buckley, J.P.
Councillor A. Taylor
Councillor N. W. Lockwood, J.P.
Councillor J. Cartmell
Councillor J. R. Whitworth
Councillor W. L. Crowder
Councillor H. Kay, C.C.
Councillor G. Day

Late Medical Officer of Health:

T.P. O'Grady, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. (deceased 31st October, 1960)

Acting Medical Officer of Health:
G. R. Brackenridge, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office,
"Tylon", Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

Telephone No. MAIn (Oldham) 6251/2

Public Health Inspector:

C. Buckley, M.A.P.H.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee of the Royton
Urban District Council

September, 1961

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1960. Firstly I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council and the Public Health Inspector for their tolerance, assistance and encouragement in the latter half of the year, when, during the illness and following upon the tragic death of the late Dr. T. P. O'Grady, I was Acting Medical Officer of Health for the District. I was indeed fortunate in being able to draw on the fund of goodwill established by my predecessor.

The details of the year's work being set out in the body of the report, I shall have to confine myself to comment on items of general interest.

The estimated mid year population of 14,520 represents an increase of 150 on the 1959 estimate, although the present estimate is some 250 below the 1951 Census total. There was a moderate rise in the Birth Rate with 241 births assigned to the district, and a fractional decrease in the Death Rate. Once again the major causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation (95 deaths), cancer (24 deaths) and respiratory disease (23 deaths). There was a reduction in infant deaths, and the sone numbers of stillbirths as in the previous three years.

There was a sharp increase in notifications of infectious disease, principally the result of increased prevalence of Whooping Cough and Dysentery. These diseases are commented on in later pages. As this report is being completed there has been a sudden surge in demand for Poliomyelitis vaccination following upon several cases in adjacent districts - one can always predict that several "convinced" conscientious objectors to inoculation will be first in the clinic or surgery immunisation queue when partially potentially preventable disease occurs near home.

There was a reduction in the rate of demolition of Unfit Property, and members of the Committee will note that Local Authority housing represents only 15% of the total of new property completed in the year. As the Committee are now aware, I am very doubtful as to how far the present single-handed Public Health Inspector will be able to advance the present pace of housing clearance and smoke control without seriously neglecting routine duties. One can spend the equivalent of half a day in work arising from a single case of dysentery, and 128 such cases were notified in the district in 1960.

In view of the fairly high proportion of elderly people living in the district, I feel it desirable, as in other similar areas, to make reference to the need for careful consideration of individual circumstances before those approaching or beyond three score years and ten, renounce the tenancy of their own homes in favour of younger relatives, or on moving in with their kin. In our ~~avariciously~~ avowedly affluent, mobile and individualistic society it would seem that blood is not always thicker than water; that legal title to tenancy may prove of more value than an attempted welding of long sundered family ties. One is not implying that all apparent family intolerance is necessarily created by the party junior or senior in years, but rather commenting on the fact that stresses must be anticipated unless the family have securely established relationships.

In conclusion, I must thank Mr. Buckley and Miss Burthom for their assistance in the preparation of this report. I hope that I will have the pleasure of a continued happy association with the District, the Council, and its Officers.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,

Medical Officer of Health

General Statistics

Area in Acres	2,149
Population -	
Census 1951	14,772
Registrar-General Estimate, 1960	14,520
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1960	5,070
Rateable Value	£211,060
Sum represented by penny rate	£744

Vital Statistics

Live Births -	241
Rate per 1,000 population - crude	16.6
- adjusted	17.3
Live Births - legitimate	232
Birth Rate (live births per 1,000 of the population)	13.5
Adjusted birth rate	15.1
Live Births - illegitimate	9
Stillbirths	4
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	16.3
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year	4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	
(a) legitimate	12.9
(b) illegitimate	111.1
(c) total infant mortality rate	16.4
Neonatal mortality rate	12.4
Early neonatal mortality rate	12.4
Perinatal mortality rate	28.6
Number of maternal deaths	NIL
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 total births)	NIL
Total deaths - all ages	196
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	13.5
Adjusted death rate	15.1

Comparative table for years 1956-1960

		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Live Births	No.	241	214	190	202	179
	Adj. Rate	17.3	15.49	13.77	14.6	13.1
Deaths (all causes)	No.	196	200	180	192	179
	Adj. Rate	15.1	15.58	14.44	15.0	14.0
Stillbirths	No.	4	4	4	4	2
	Rate	16.3	18.35	20.62	19	11
Maternal Mortality	No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Infant mortality (Deaths in infants under 1 year old)	No.	4	7	3	3	8
	Rate	16.4	32.7	15.79	15	45
Neo-natal mortality (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks old)	No.	3	3	1	1	6
	Rate	12.4	14.0	5.3	5	34

D E A T H S - BY CAUSATION

Causes	M	F	1960 total	1959 total	1958 total	1957 total	1956 total
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1	-	1	2	3	1	4
- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasms -							
Stomach	2	2	4	8	5	10	5
Lung and Bronchus	5	1	6	3	8	5	5
Breast	-	2	2	1	1	2	6
Uterus	-	2	2	1	1	2	3
Other	4	6	10	15	16	12	14
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	2	4	1	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	1	1	1	2	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	13	19	26	22	21	12
Coronary disease - Angina	18	13	31	26	21	19	6
Hypertension with Heart disease	4	2	6	4	7	6	1
Other heart disease	16	26	42	38	34	41	19
Other circulatory disease	6	10	16	6	8	6	29
Influenza	-	-	-	5	2	6	-
Pneumonia	4	4	8	10	8	12	3
Bronchitis	9	4	13	14	11	12	20
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2	3	2	3	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	1	2	1	1
Gastro-Enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1	3	2	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	1	3	1	1
Congenital malformations	-	3	3	1	-	4	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	11	17	22	15	17	26
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1	3	4	-	3
All other accidents	1	2	3	4	3	5	8
Suicide	1	2	3	1	-	4	3
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	88	108	196	200	180	192	181

D E A T H S - BY AGE GROUPS

Years	M	F	1960 total	1959 total	1958 total	1957 total	1956 total
Under 1	2	2	4	7	3	3	8
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
15 - 25	1	2	3	-	1	-	2
25 - 45	3	2	5	5	3	6	8
45 - 65	26	23	49	49	50	51	53
65 - 75	25	30	55	67	55	56	55
Over 75	31	49	80	71	67	72	55
TOTALS	88	108	196	200	180	192	181

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

1. Statistics

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, in age groups, together with the number admitted to hospital and the deaths from these diseases:-

	Cases Notified Years								Total 1960	Total 1959	Total Cases Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Age unknown	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over				
Scarlet Fever	-	-	4	7	-	1	-	-	12	48	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	19	28	-	-	-	-	49	10	-	-
Measles	-	6	70	48	-	-	-	-	124	111	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	11	46	45	8	18	-	-	128	29	8	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	1	19	137	129	8	19	1	-	316	199	10	-

2. Diphtheria

Although it is now eleven years since the last case of Diphtheria occured in the district, the occasional small outbreaks reported in the country serve as a reminder that for our present freedom from this disease, we are primarily dependant on the maintenance of a high level of active immunisation in the child population.

3. Scarlet Fever

The 1960 total of 12 notifications of this disease is the lowest figure in the district for some years. Generally speaking the causative organism of Scarlet Fever (the Streptococcus) has lost a good deal of its former virulence, and, with being sensitive to a wide range of chemo theraputic drugs, the sporadic cases now reported are of a mild character.

4. Measles

Although only a few cases were reported in the first nine months of the year, the 1960 total of cases is rather higher than the 1959 figure as a result of a widespread outbreak of the disease in the latter months. This outbreak continued through the winter and into the Spring of 1961.

5. Whooping Cough

There was a disconcerting rise in the incidence of whooping cough with 49 notifications as aginst 10 in the previous year. It is not yet generally appreciated that this disease is now one of the major causes of mortality in early childhood, and all too often leaves a legacy of residual damage to the lungs. With substantial protection, now easily obtainable against this disease (in combination with Diphtheria and Tetanus) by three injections in early infancy, and a later booster dose, one would expect this disease to be virtually extinct in an educated community.

6. Poliomyelitis

One case of Poliomyelitis (in an un-vaccinated child) occurred during the year. Although adequate vaccine supplies were available during the year, one must reluctantly report an apparent apathy (at least by those over school age) not only to avail themselves of personal protection, but to assist in building up an adequate level of communal resistance. As this report is bieng completed, demand for vaccination has been boosted by the occurrence of several cases of Poliomyelitis in adjoining districts and Oldham County Borough - one hopes that the interest will be sustained when the present outbreak has subsided.

7. Dysentery

In contrast with 1959, I have to report a steep increase in the notifications of dysentery totalling 128 cases in 1960, as against 29 in the previous year. The disease had become prevalent in the closing months of 1959 and the outbreak continued until the Spring of the year under review. This disease is now generally recognised to serve as a fairly sensitive index of local standards of food preparation and personal hygiene; most cases are fortunately mild, but the disease has a considerable nuisance value, and involves your staff and the Laboratory Services in considerable work in collection and examination of specimens.

8. Food Poisoning

No cases were notified in the district for the second successive year.

9. Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality during 1960

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
	7		2		1		-	

The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the register on 31st December, 1960, was:-

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Respiratory	38	34	72
Non-Respiratory	7	6	13
	45	40	85

"Mass Minature Radiography"

During the month of November, the Mass Minature Radiography unit paid a further visit to the district. A total of 3,465 persons (1,540 males and 1,925 females) availed themselves of this opportunity for Chest X-Ray. With the exclusion of children under 15 years and expectant mothers, one would nevertheless estimate that this total constitutes only some 30% of the local population eligible for Mass X-Ray.

A total of 8 cases of Tuberculosis (not all requiring treatment) were found, with 2 cases of Lung Cancer, and 10 cases of miscellaneous pathology.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The following services are administered by the Lancashire County Council through the No. 14 Health Divisional Office at "Tylon", Middleton Road Chadderton.

1) Maternity and Child Welfare Service
2) Midwifery Services
3) Health Visiting Service
4) Home Nursing Service
5) Vaccination & Immunisation
6) Ambulance Service
7) "Care" and "After Care" Services
8) Home Help Service
9) Mental Health Service
10) Care of the Aged & Handicapped (under National Assistance Act)

CLINICS

Regular sessions of the following clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton as follows:-

Ante natal and post natal:	Every Wednesday afternoon at 2-0 o'clock
Maternity and Child Welfare:	Every Monday and Thursday afternoon at 2-0 o'clock

DAY NURSERIES

There is one day nursery at Radcliffe Street which is the responsibility of the County Council. There are also four industrial nurseries, i.e.

B.L.T. Day Nursery
Royton Ring Mill Day Nursery
Royton Textile Corporation Day Nursery
Monarch Mill Day Nursery

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Provisions for their care is made by the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Two domicillary midwives serve the district. The ante-natal clinic is held at the school clinic, Milton Street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2-0 o'clock. The Midwives are:-

Miss A. Turner . 54 Milton Street, Royton (MAIn 5669)
Mrs. M.E.Maxwell 42 Church Street, Royton (MAIn 8299)

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

One full-time Health Visitor/School Nurse is employed, together with one part-time School/Clinic Nurse, both being based at the Milton Street Clinic.

DISTRICT NURSING

There are two district nurses serving in the district, and one male nurse is available for certain cases:-

Miss S. Todd	11 Stottfield, Royton	(MAIn 2896)
Mrs. E. Brock	2 Dale Square, Royton	(MAIn 6593)
Mr. C. S. Croasdale	19 Garforth Street, Chadderton	(MAIn 6903)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protective vaccination and immunisation is now routinely offered to all children against the following diseases: Smallpox, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough. Poliomyelitis Vaccination is available for all between 6 months and 40 years of age, and certain other priority groups (e.g. expectant mothers) over 40 years. B.C.G. Vaccine (against Tuberculosis) is offered to school children found to be Tuberculin-negative at about 13 years of age.

Arrangements for such immunisations may be made either at the School Clinic or with Local General Practitioners.

AMBULANCE

The ambulance service is administered by the Health Division No. 14, ambulances being under Radio-Control from a control centre at Radcliffe (RAD 3021)

TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Clinic is situated in the Oldham and District General Hospital where all suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred, and where infants may be vaccinated against Tuberculosis.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Home helps are available for emergency cases, priority being given to maternity cases, general sickness cases, the elderly and infirm. Application for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Divisional Medical Officer.

WELFARE SERVICE

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council residential accommodation, for persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available, is provided at four hostels situated within the Division.

The statutory services comprising health visitors, home nurses, home helps, and laundry service, co-operate with the voluntary bodies providing chiropody, home visiting, meals-on-wheels, etc., in order to enable old people to continue to live happily in their own homes.

CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948

The work in connection with Infant Life Protection and Adoption of Children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The Area Children's Officer for this District is Mr. Hall at Enville House, Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, telephone No. ASHton 2933.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Divisional Medical Officer and Assistant Divisional Medical Officer are also School Medical Officers. Clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton as follows:-

Minor Ailments:	Every Monday and Thursday morning
Ophthalmic:	Alternate Monday mornings
Dental:	Every Monday and Tuesday morning, Thursday afternoon and Friday, all day.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

Hospitals available to residents of Royton, are:-

General and Maternity cases:	Oldham & District General Hospital, Oldham Royal Infirmary
Infectious Diseases:	Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration the Annual Report upon the Sanitary Administration of the District and the work of the Public Health Inspector during the year 1960.

The year began with a survey of the houses in the district and as was anticipated much controversy was experienced when the report was submitted. Later in the year in co-operation with the other departments an exhibition was staged to demonstrate the proposed redevelopment of the centre of the district, which must be linked up with the slum clearance programme.

In accordance with the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's request, a detailed report was presented on the existing and future requirements of the district as regards the slaughtering facilities in Royton. The results of such action have been that the three slaughterhouses are to undergo drastic alterations even to the point of resiting if need be. I would like to say how pleased I was with the co-operation received from the owners of the Slaughterhouses whilst carrying out the survey.

In the year ahead there are two major programmes, slum clearance and smoke control, these are in addition to the general routine work which has of necessity had to be neglected so often in the past. If progress is to be made, then I must request Members to seriously consider increasing the staff of the Health Department.

In conclusion, I would like to place on record my thanks to Members and Officials of the Council, and in particular to Dr. T. P. O'Grady, who passed away during the latter part of the year, to Dr. G. R. Brackanridge and Mrs. Fox for their invaluable co-operation and assistance which was so readily given during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

C. BUCKLEY,

Public Health Inspector.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurement

Various methods are available, depending on what particular constituent is to be measured. In common with the surrounding districts, Royton is a member of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee, and during this year in co-operation with the Consultative Committee, one of the existing lead peroxide gauges (Hanging Chadder Farm) was discontinued, and a volumetric instrument installed at the Sewage Works.

Briefly the lead peroxide gauge consists of a louvred box containing a material coated with a chemical which reacts with the sulpher dioxide in the atmosphere. The chemical analysis of this instrument is taken monthly. With the volumetric instrument, air is drawn through a chemical solution, which retains the sulpher content of the air. The quantity of air passing through the instrument is measured, and so a more positive resultant figure is achieved. An attachment is incorporated with this instrument, which filters the air drawn into it, giving what is known as a "smoke stain". The results of the volumetric apparatus are collated each day.

Individual findings are subject to so many variable factors, that a true interpretation of results in any district can only be based on repeated observations at a large number of points over a period of years. Nor can the results in any one district be fairly related to those in another, unless, amongst other things, the siting of the instruments are fully camparable. It is the practice in interpreting the results, to compare summer and winter periods with the like periods.

The attached tables show the readings obtained for each month of 1959 and 1960, from the three instruments located in the district of Royton.

Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as mgms.

SO_3/day/100 cm^2 Batch A.PbO_2

(Louvred Cover)

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Hanging Chadder Farm - 1959	4.91	4.09	2.84	2.50	2.06	1.77	1.43	1.42	1.89	2.86	3.56	3.63
Hanging Chadder Farm - 1960	3.40	3.91	3.49	STATION DISCONTINUED								
Royton Park 1959	3.70	3.56	2.50	2.14	1.50	1.15	0.88	0.92	1.31	1.69	2.75	3.10
Royton Park 1960	2.56	2.82	2.42	1.87	1.74	1.23	1.06	1.02	1.39	1.75	3.11	3.11

Volumetric Apparatus

Average Sulpher Dioxide Content Measured in Microns per cubic Centimetre

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	-	83.4	62.9	64.8	98.7	143	177.8	243.1

Average Smoke Content Measured in Microns per cubic Centimetre

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	-	70	100	140	190	260	370	520

Water Supply

In general the area received a piped water supply from Oldham Corporation. This supply of upland surface water has occasioned a few complaints during the year, but following investigations and co-operation with the Oldham Corporation Water Department a satisfactory water supply has been maintained. There are still some isolated places where families have to rely on surface water springs supplying pumps or wells from which water must be carried in buckets.

There have been 12 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination. The following are the results:-

	Results	
	Satisfactory	Un Satisfactory
4 samples were submitted by Oldham Corporation	4	0
8 samples submitted by the Health Department	1	7

In the case of the eight samples submitted by the Health Department, these were from isolated wells, and advice on the usage of the water was given in the cases of unsatisfactory supplies.

Sewage and Drainage.

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Streetbridge in detritus and precipitation tanks, afterwards passing through the percolating filters to humus tanks and thence the effluent is discharged into the River Irk. Sludge drying beds are provided. The only areas of the district without a proper drainage system are isolated farm communities and a few domestic properties.

Factories

32 inspections were made during the year. With the exception of four, these factories were found to comply with the requirements of the Act. The four offending factories had the necessary repairs carried out after informal action.

It is unfortunate that much of the routine work of inspections and surveys on these premises has to be left owing to the lack of time available to the inspector.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	32	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	-	-	-
Total	102	32	4	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred: To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	4	-

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions of failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Apparel) Making etc.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	-	-	-

Means of Escape in case of Fire -

Position at the end of the year.

Total No. of Factories still requiring Certificates	23
Total No. of Certificates issued to date	4

Public Cleansing -

The Transport Committee controls the public cleansing department which maintains once weekly collection service over the greater part of the year. Disposal is by tipping on land, a tractor-dozer being used to help control the tip.

Dustbins are replaced by the Council, the cost being borne by the Rate Fund. 345 dustbins were supplied during the year under this replacement scheme. In addition 121 dustbins were sold principally to house-owners in new properties.

Sanitary Accommodation -

The following table shows the approximate number of the various sanitary conveniences in the district at the end of the year.

CLOSETS

Privy - midden closets	NIL
Pail Closets	31
Trough Closets	NIL
Waste Water Closets	353
Fresh Water Closets	5031

Of the 5,074 houses in the district, less than 1% are not on the water carriage system but there still remains 353 waste water closets. During the year 69 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets, under the local scheme, and a further 25 waste water closets converted under the Standard Grant Scheme. Although these figures show a considerable increase in comparison with the previous years, there is little to be complacent about, and to rid the district of this obsolete type of closet more incentives are needed.

Shops and Offices

120 routine inspections of shops were made during the year. Although the figure mentioned shows some improvement on previous years, there is still a great amount of routine work left, owing to lack of staff.

Swimming Baths

The building houses one plunge bath, 15 slipper baths, and 2 vapour baths.

The plunge bath is 75 feet long, 27 feet wide and a graduated depth along its length from 3 feet to 6 feet. The feed water in the plunge bath is supplied from the town's main, and there is a continuous circulation treatment of the water, whilst in use. Water being drawn from the deep end of the bath is chlorinated, filtered, reheated and finally aerated before being returned to the shallow end of the plunge. The time for a complete change of the water through the circulatory system is $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

The temperature of the water in the plunge is maintained at approximately 76°F., and tests to determine the alkalinity or otherwise of the water are taken three or more times daily as the circumstances demand. The figures maintained are:-

pH value of 7.8

alkalinity		2 p.p. 1,000,000
Chlorine	(Residual	1 p.p. 1,000,000
	(Combined	1.5 p.p. 1,000,000

On either side of the plunge bath are 44 cubicles for the use of bathers, and there are 2 shower blocks, one for males and one for females.

On one side of the entrance hall there are 9 slipper and one vapour bath for men, and on the other side of the hall are 6 slipper baths and one vapour bath for ladies. Sanitary accommodation is provided at suitable positions throughout the building.

Inspections were made during the year, when the condition was found to be satisfactory.

Rodent Control

One trained Rodent Operative is employed part time on this work. Regular surveys were made and all complaints given prompt attention. All sewers in the District received two treatments in accordance with the methods approved by the responsible Ministry, and routine inspections and treatments were made at other Council properties.

The South East Lancashire Advisory Committee meets twice yearly under the auspices of the Divisional Rodent Office, joint action is planned between representatives when necessary.

The following table shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the period under review:-

Summary of Rodent Control Work

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other including business premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agri-cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authorities District	8	5074	450	5532	19
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) notification	4	130	148	282	-
(b) Survey under the Act	4	-	50	54	19
(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
III. Number of properties inspected (Sec.II) found to be infested by (a) Rats Major	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Rats Minor	1	65	35	101	-
(b) Mice Major	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice Minor	3	55	18	74	-
IV. Number of infested properties (Sec. IV) treated by Local Authority	4	118	53	175	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

97 visits were made to food premises during the year. Although this shows some improvement, with the constantly recurring emphasis on outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery, it is not a happy state of affairs. All food premises should be regularly visted as a matter of routine, but this is an impossibility with the present Staff.

The following are the various types of premises in the district where food is prepared or sold:-

Type of Business	No.
General grocers and provision dealers	58
Greengrocers and fruiterers	15
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops (Butchers, etc.)	21
Bakers and/or confectioners	36
Fried fish shops	15
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, etc.	24
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens restaurants, etc.	56
Others	78

Milk Supply

Milk distributors	49
Dealer's licences -	
pasteurised milk	6
sterilised milk	45
tuberculin tested milk	7
Supplimentary licences -	
pasteurised milk	14
sterilised milk	15
tuberculin tested milk	15

Sampling milk is carried out by officers of the Lancashire County Council.

Sampling Food -

I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health for the following particulars of samples taken within the district.

A total of 70 samples was obtained, consisting of 49 samples of milk (7 of which were Channel Islands Milk), and 21 others comprising:-

2 Sauce	1 Compound liquorice powder
1 Penicillin tablets	1 Meat, canned
1 Tea extract	2 Apples
2 Cheese savoury biscuits	2 Potted meat
1 Sweets	1 Dripping
2 Tincture of Iodine B.P.	1 Bacon
2 Aspirin tablets B.P.	2 Table jelly

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
1 Cheese savoury biscuit	Contained 0.4 gram of biscuit debris matted with paper fibres	Complainant informed
1 Formal milk	Fat content 2.85%. Deficient 5% fat.	Producer notified.
1 Meat, canned	Meat content only 55.5% Agreement between Manufacturers Federation and Assoc. of Public Analysts operating from October 1959 specified 80% meat in luncheon meats	Importers communicated with.

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
1 Potted Meat	Contained 3% cereal filler and 15.0% excess water. Potted meat should contain meat and seasoning only.	Vendor interviewed.

Unsound Food -

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for consumption on examination:-

	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Bacon Sides	2	3	27	0
Tinned Fish	4	2	0	8
Pickled Cucumbers	7	2	24	4
Preserved Greengages	1	0	15	8
Fresh Cream	2	3	9	4
Tinned Vegetables	0	0	17	0
Tinned Fruits	0	1	7	6
Tinned Meats	0	3	2	15
Barrelled Herrings	0	2	0	0
Sauerkraut	0	1	20	0
Red Paprika	0	0	7	2
Gulash	0	0	1	1½
Tripe in Sauce	0	0	2	3
Soup	0	0	0	10
Tinned Milk	0	0	5	8
Total	21	2	0	5½

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection -

Slaughtering continued at the three private slaughterhouses, and during the year, there was an increase in the number of animals slaughtered.

The work of meat inspection has been carried out by a firm of Veterninary Surgeons who are engaged on a part time basis. The present arrangement has facilitated more frequent visits being made to the slaughterhouses, and also a more thorough inspection, both ante-mortem and post-mortem.

In accordance with the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, a detailed report was submitted during the year to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This involved a great deal of time being devoted solely for this purpose as many meetings and interviews had to be held in addition to the detail work of inspections, and the taking of measurements.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	5542	2142	31	32677	8817
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	-	1	-	2	24
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1934	1015	-	980	4099
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	34.9%	47.4%	-	3%	46.8%
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	70	-	-	46
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.3%	3.2%	-	-	0.5%
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	17	5	-	-	-
Generalized and Totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The following amounts of meat were found to be unfit for food at the slaughterhouses:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Due to tuberculosis			
Carcase Meat		6	6
Offal		13	41
Due to other disease			
Carcase Meat	3	7	58
Offal	16	6	79
TOTAL	20	13	72

The condemned meat is collected and disposed of by an approved trader.

HOUSING

Number of Houses Erected during the Year -

(a)	By Local Authority	Flats	6
		Houses	18
(b)	By other Local Authorities	Flats	-
		Houses	-
(c)	By other bodies or persons	Flats	8
		Houses	133

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year -

(a)	(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	453
	(2) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	809
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit	
	(1) Number found during the year	118
	(2) Total number (or estimated number) existing at end of year	400
(c)	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers under the Housing or Public Health Acts	107

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year -

(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
	(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	4
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit:-	
	(i) By Owners	2
	(ii) By Local Authorities indefault of owners	2
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	
	(i) By Owners	Nil
	(ii) By Local Authorities in default of owners	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made	29
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	29
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings "not to occupy" were accepted by the Local Authority	Nil
	(4) Number of persons displaced from property dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	134

(d) Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of clearance areas represented	Nil
(2) Number of houses concerned in (1)	Nil
(3) Number of areas cleared	Nil
(4) Number of houses concerned in (3)	Nil
(5) Number of residents displaced in (3) and (4)	Nil
(6) Number of houses and flats built by Local Authority to re-house residents displaced under Clearance Orders	Nil

Housing Acts, 1949 - 58, Improvement Grants -

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:	
(i) By private individuals to Local Authority	4
(ii) By Local Authority to Ministry	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	4
(b) (1) Number of Schemes finally approved	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	Nil
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved schemes	Nil
(c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year	Nil
(d) Any other action taken under the Act	Nil

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 -
Standard Grants

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority	76	76
(b) Approved by Local Authority	72	72
(c) Work Completed	64	64

(d) Remarks -

Four have been Disapproved, Local Authority not satisfied regarding the life of the houses concerned.